## **BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**

CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Fe confide must be	ederal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a consumerence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR e mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.
	Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
$ \mathbf{V}$	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	Advertisement in local paper  On water bills  Other
	Date customers were informed: 00/20/2012
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed: / /
	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper:
	Date Published://
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
	Date Posted: / /
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www
CERTI	IFICATION
the forn	y certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is ent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State nent of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.
Name/	Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)  Date
	Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

## 2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Crooked Creek Water Association PWS#: 390007 & 390008 May 2012

2012 JUN -7 PM 12: 45

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Miocene Series Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Crooked Creek Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Emmitt Bullock at 601-455-0213. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of each month at 6:30 PM at 404 B Main Ave., New Hebron, MS. The annual meeting is the third Monday in January at 7:00 PM at the same location.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2011. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2011, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

<u>Action Level</u> - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. <u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u> - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

<u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u> - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)</u> – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000. Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS ID#:	390007	7		TEST RES	<u>ULTS</u>					
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detect or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL		MCLG	МС	MCL Likely Source of Contamination		
Microbiolo	ogical C	ontamir	ants							
Total Coliform     Bacteria	N	April	Positive	1	NA		0 pr			Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic	Contarr	ninants								
10. Barium	N	2009*	.009	No Range	ppm		2	_ [ ·		ling wastes; discharge eries; erosion of natura
17. Lead	N	2008*	2	0	ppb	1	0 AL:			usehold plumbing n of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2011	.42	No Range	ppm	11	0		Runoff from fe leaching from sewage; erosi deposits	septic tanks,
Disinfectio	n By-pı	roducts								
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2007*	1.26 N	o Range	ppb	0	80	Ву-р	product of drinkin	g water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2011 .	8 .4	<b>i</b> – 1.1	ppm	0 M	IDRL = 4	Wate	ter additive used	to control microbes

Treatment Technique									
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration of Violation	Corrective Actions	Health Effects Language					
Ground Water Rule	Failure to Take Corrective Action Within Required Timeframe	6/01/2011	The system has entered into a bilateral compliance agreement and/or corrected the deficiency.	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.					

PWSID#:	390008	3		TEST RES	ULTS				
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL		MC	LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contam	inants							
10. Barium	N	2009*	.031	No Range	ppm		2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2008*	1	0	ppb		0	AL=	15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2011	.41	No Range	ppm		10		10 Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio	n By-Pr	oducts	•		•				
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N :	2007* 1	2.51 N	lo Range	opb	0	0 80		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N :	2011 .	5 5	- 1.1	opm	0	MDR	RL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2011.

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During April 2011, we tested positive for 1 total coliform bacteriological sample. The standard is that no more than 1 sample per month of our samples may do so. No bacteria were reported in the subsequent testing and further testing showed that the problem was resolved.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

## \*\*\*\*\*A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*\*

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water suppliers were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological health laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The Crooked Creek Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

2011 Annual Drinking Water Guality Repo Crooked Creek Water Association PWS#: 390007 & 390008

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

he source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall suspectivity of individing water supply is professed potential sources of contemination. A report containing detailed internation on how the suspectibility often indication were match has been analysed to our public water system with a manifaction for viewing upon request. The wellen for this Crocked Creak Water Association have received upon request.

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PWS 1D#:	390007			TEST RES					10.00
Conterninant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Pange of Detect or # of Samplet Exceeding MCUACS		MC	0	MCL	Likely Source of Contemination
Microbiolo	cical C	ontamie	ants						
i, Total Colforn Bacteria	H	April	Positive	1	NA .		°		becteria in 5% of in the environment of the environ
Inorganic (	Contau	inants	-						
10 Berlum	N	5000-	.009	No Range	ppm	Τ	2		<ol> <li>Discharge of drilling westers: dochlarg from metal refinaries: provion of natural deposits</li> </ol>
17. Leed	H	2008*	2	0	669	T	0	ALo	systems, eresion of natural deposits
19. Nisrate (24 Nisrogen)	R	2011	A2	No Range	ppm		10		(C) Renoff from fertificits use: leaching from septic tanks, screege; erceion of natural deposits
Disinfectio	n By-pi	roducts							
62. TTIPM [Total Whatomethrose]			1.26	No Range	000	٥		80	By product of drowing water chlorination.
Chierina	TN T	2011	A	4-1.1	ppm	0	MOF	4 - 4	Whose addition used to control exceptions

Treatment T	echnique			
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration of Violeticn	CONTON	Health Effects Language
Ground Water Roll	Failure to Take Corrective Action Within Required		a biteleral complance	inadequately treated water may contain decrease carabing organisms. These organisms include bacteria. Varuess, and parables, which can cause aymptoms such as causes. overpo, dearning, and associated handeches.

PWS ID #: 3	800008			TEST RES	ULTS			
Scotaminant	Violation Y/H	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Defect or 6 of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure- ment	MCL	3 MGE	Likely Source of Contemination
Inorganic C	ontar	inants						
10. Barium	N	2009	.035	No Range	tions	Т	2	<ol> <li>Discharge of O'lling wasters, don't any from matel refrience; erosion of ratio deposits</li> </ol>
17. Lead	I N	2008	17	6	ppb	1	0 AL=	SWEETER, SPERIOS OF PRESENT CHECKET
19. N9/ale (an H9rogen)	N	2011	41	Ho Range	ppm	T	10	<ol> <li>Sunoff from ferbitate user, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits</li> </ol>
Disinfection	By-P	roducts						By-created of difficing water charleston
62. TTHM (Total unbalancebance)	19	2007	12.51	No Range	běp	٥		Wester address used to control orientions
Chicane	N	2011	9	5~1.1	ppm	-01	MORL * 4	What special court is a second

probledges of Consumerate.

Total Coliforni Colifornis are besterin that no nearestly present in the training and see used up on indicates that ONEs, policially beginning, bestering they receive a colifornis are bestering that no appropriate of potential problems.

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The Crocked Creek Water Association works pround the clock to provide too quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect.

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